

this forward. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 752, recognizing the tragic loss of life that occurred at the Cherry Mine in Cherry, Illinois, on its 100th anniversary and the contributions to worker and mine safety that resulted from this and other disasters.

On November 13, 1909, 400 miners went to work at the Cherry Mine in Cherry, Illinois. This mine was one of the first to have electric lighting, but on the day of the disaster, the system was not working. Instead, miners were using torches to light their way. Mules were being used to bring coal to the mine elevator, and the hay to feed those mules provided the fuel that started the fire that ultimately killed 263 miners. Miraculously, 200 miners working that day escaped. Even more amazing, though, 21 miners survived for 8 days underground with no food and little water.

In order to suppress the fire, those above ground sealed the mine. Conditions below ground deteriorated rapidly. Led by mine manager George Eddy, the 21 miners who survived went into the recesses of the mine to escape the fire and seek good air. Ultimately, the miners barricaded themselves deep in the mine, attempting to block out the bad air. They were able to pool water from seepage in their shelter.

The tragedy of the Cherry Mine has sadly been repeated in one form or another throughout the history of mining. With this resolution, we honor those lost in the mine. We also honor those who demonstrated their courage and resolve in the face of the tragedy. Just as we see in today's miners, those trapped in the mine fought hard to stay alive. The men above ground did everything they could to put out the fire with the hope of saving their fellow workers.

I rise today to recognize the loss at the Cherry Mine and to honor those who work in our mines today. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. HALVORSON), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. HALVORSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 752, a resolution I introduced to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Great Cherry Mine Disaster.

The Great Cherry Mine Disaster was a tragic coal mining accident that took place in Cherry, Illinois, which is a small town in Bureau County in my district. House Resolution 752 recognizes the historical significance of this

mining accident, which led to the passage of landmark mine safety and worker safety legislation both in Illinois and at the Federal level.

I want to thank Chairman GEORGE MILLER and Ranking Member JOHN KLINE for bringing my resolution to the floor. And I also want to thank Calla Brown, Jody Calemine, and Richard Miller from the majority staff on Education and Labor for working with my staff on this resolution.

Madam Speaker, on Saturday, November 13, 1909, 419 employees of the St. Paul Mine Company showed up to work at the company's coal mine in Cherry. The majority of them were immigrants working to achieve the American Dream. Most were Italian or Slovenian, but others were German, Greek, French, Irish, and British. These workers were represented by the United Mine Workers of America.

In 1909, coal mining was an extremely dangerous line of work. In that year alone, there were 2,642 recorded coal mining fatalities in the United States. Two years earlier, coal mining disasters in West Virginia and Pennsylvania resulted in over 200 deaths. These deaths and disasters were often the result of inadequate workplace safety regulation, which was the case in Cherry.

On November 13, 1909, the workers at Cherry were using kerosene lanterns and torches because of an electric outage in the mine. About 500 feet below the surface, one of the torches ignited some flammable material and the fire spread rapidly. Two shafts were closed in an attempt to smother the fire, which cut off oxygen to many of the workers. The lack of oxygen created a mixture of carbon dioxide and nitrogen known as black damp, which made its way throughout the mine, suffocating many of the workers.

Two hundred of the miners quickly made their way to the surface, but the rest were trapped in the mine. One of the mine managers, a man named John Bundy, led a courageous group of miners back into the mine to rescue their fellow workers. On the seventh trip, Bundy and his rescue group caught fire and burned to death. Another group of 21 miners, who became known as the "eight-day men," managed to survive in the mine for 8 days before they were rescued. When the disaster was over, 259 miners had died, including four children.

The Great Cherry Mine Disaster was the third deadliest mine disaster in American history. The Great Cherry Mine Disaster and other similar mine disasters moved lawmakers to enact landmark mine safety and worker safety reforms. In 1910, the Illinois General Assembly passed legislation requiring mine operators to maintain fire-fighting equipment and certain mine workers to pass safety tests. Also that year, Congress passed legislation creating the U.S. Bureau of Mines. In 1911, Illinois enacted its first worker compensation law.

The United Mine Workers and organized labor played a very important role in pushing for these reforms. Over the last century, we have made great progress on mine safety, but we still have more work to do. We learned this the hard way with the tragic Sago Mine disaster in West Virginia in 2006, which killed 13 coal miners.

As we move forward, we need to continue to update and improve our Nation's mine safety laws. House Resolution 752 honors the memory of those who lost their lives in the Great Cherry Mine Disaster and recognizes the important mine safety reforms enacted as a result of this and similar disasters. As we look into the future, it's important that we always remember the important lessons of the past.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 752.

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 752, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL FAMILY LITERACY DAY

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 878) expressing support for the goals and ideals of National Family Literacy Day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 878

Whereas National Family Literacy Day is held on November 1;

Whereas children spend 5 times as much time outside the classroom as they do in school, and a parent's education and income are 2 of the biggest factors in determining a child's success in school;

Whereas children who participate in family literacy programs demonstrate significant gains in oral language skills and score higher on standardized tests;

Whereas National Family Literacy Day encourages parents to become involved in their children's education and schoolwork;

Whereas approximately 8,000 literacy programs and schools will hold readings, workshops, book drives, and family activities at libraries and community centers across the country in honor of National Family Literacy Day; and

Whereas National Family Literacy Day highlights multigenerational learning, the importance of literacy for children and adults, and parental involvement in the education of their children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Family Literacy Day; and

(2) recognizes the benefits of parental involvement in a child's education.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous materials on H. Res. 878 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 878, which recognizes November 1, 2009, as National Family Literacy Day and acknowledges the benefits of parent involvement in their child's education.

Family literacy programs address the literacy needs and challenges children and families in our country deal with every day. These programs provide parents with knowledge and skills that allow them to be their child's first and most important teacher. Family literacy programs also help parents to be active participants in their child's education. For children, family literacy programs help increase children's literacy and oral skills. In addition, research has shown these programs can help improve children's scores on standardized tests.

National Family Literacy Day promotes the importance of literacy for both children and adults. According to the National Center for Family Literacy, parent-child literacy activities, such as parents reading to their children, improve children's language skills and increase their interest in books.

Parent-child literacy activities also benefit low-literacy adults. It helps adults build confidence and develop their literacy skills and contributes to self-sufficiency for adults and families across the Nation, leading to better jobs, workforce readiness, and higher education degrees.

In honor of National Family Literacy Day, approximately 8,000 literacy programs and schools will hold workshops, book drives, and family reading activities in libraries and community centers across the Nation.

Madam Speaker, once again I express my support for National Family Literacy Day. I thank Representative PLATTS for bringing this resolution forward, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 878, expressing support for the goals and ideals of National Family Literacy Day. Literacy is an issue that is important to people of all ages, from kindergarteners just learning to read to adults whose everyday lives require reading skills. Problems with literacy also affect people of all ages. Children with literacy problems are far more likely to drop out of school before they graduate than those without literacy problems. In addition, approximately 85 percent of all juvenile offenders have problems reading.

Approximately one in seven American adults have difficulty reading, according to the most recent literacy report. Difficulty reading spans generations and affects people of all ages. Family literacy encourages parents and children to learn together and encourages parents to become involved in their children's education. Multigenerational learning enables every willing family member to engage in learning and improve their ability to read.

Children specifically can benefit from family literacy in a number of ways. Children spend a large majority of their time outside of school. Engaging children in reading in their family environment allows children to extend their learning time beyond the time they spend in school. Additionally, research has shown that children whose parents are involved in their education perform better in school. Family literacy encourages families to learn together and support each other in improving their literacy skills.

National Family Literacy Day took place November 1 this year. On this day, schools, libraries and community centers were encouraged to hold book drives, family reading events, workshops and other events that encourage families to read together. Approximately 8,000 literacy programs and schools held events to honor National Family Literacy Day this year. By recognizing National Family Literacy Day, we honor the importance of families learning and reading together.

I am honored to support this resolution, and I ask my colleagues to join me.

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 878. I am proud to have introduced this resolution that recognizes the benefits of parental involvement in a child's education, and supports the goals and ideals of National Family Literacy Day.

As we all know, the role of a parent or guardian in a child's life is one that is irreplaceable and lasts far beyond the adolescent years. Today, I stand in recognition of the importance of family literacy in the education of children. While a child's education at school is irrevocably important, we must fully recognize that education begins at home.

National Family Literacy Day occurred on November 1st of this year reminding us of the

integral role parents play in their child's pathway to learning. Approximately 8,000 literacy programs and schools held readings, workshops, book drives, and family activities at libraries and community centers across the country in honor of this important day.

Research has shown that a parent's education and income are the two largest indicators of a child's success in school. Given that children spend five times as much time outside of the classroom as in school, we must continue to focus on the importance of family literacy programs. Children who participate in family literacy programs demonstrate significant gains in oral language skills and score higher on standardized tests. The future and prosperity of our great Nation is dependent on the quality of education that our children receive today.

That is why I stand in support of this resolution, recognizing the goals and ideals of Family Literacy Day. I ask for my colleagues' support of House Resolution 878.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 878, which "expresses support for the goals and ideals of National Family Literacy Day." A great American, Frederick Douglass, once said "Once you learn to read, you will be forever free." For America, literacy is the key that unlocks the door to our success, to our defense, and to our freedom.

Illiteracy should be considered the root of many problems in our lives today; it leads to alienation of students in school and their community. For example, in my home district, the 18th District of Texas approximately 68 percent of those arrested, 75 percent of welfare dependants, 85 percent of dropouts, and 72 percent of the unemployed are identified as functionally illiterate (Youth Plus). One in three adults in the greater Houston metropolitan area functions at the lowest level of literacy, they are unable to read and comprehend a menu or a street map, fill out a job application, or read the directions on a medicine bottle (Literacy Advance of Houston). And in Texas, 85 percent of teenagers appearing in juvenile court are functionally illiterate (Youth Plus).

No skill can be rendered more crucial to our future, nor to a democratic and prosperous society, than literacy. Literacy and knowledge is the premise of reaching one's full potential as an upstanding citizen. President Lyndon B. Johnson once said, "A book is the most effective weapon against intolerance and ignorance," in order for us to utilize this priceless weapon, we must educate one another.

Our children are made readers on the laps of their parents. Therefore the literacy of parents has a direct impact on the educational success of their children. Parental involvement is an intricate part of a child's success and as the level of parental involvement increases the education level of the child increases. Unfortunately, according to the National Adult Literacy Survey, 42 million adult Americans can't read. Another 50 million can recognize so few printed words they are limited to a 4th or 5th grade reading level; one out of every four teenagers drops out of high school, and of those who graduate, one out of every four has the equivalent or less of an eighth grade education. Parents in family literacy programs have proven to become more involved in their children's education and gain the tools necessary to obtain a job or find better employment.

A parent's education and income are two of the biggest factors in determining a child's

success in school. Advocating literacy across America will result in children's lives becoming more stable, lead to higher achievement in the classroom and success in all future endeavors becomes inevitable. Studies have shown that two important factors that influence student achievement are the mother's education level and poverty in the home. It is clear that if adults are not part of the learning equation, then there is no long-term solution to our Nation's education challenges. The National Assessment of Adult Literacy reports that 90,000,000 adults lack the literacy, numeracy, or English language skills to succeed at home, in the workplace, and in society. National Family Literacy Day would highlight the need for our government to support efforts to ensure each and every citizen has the necessary literacy skills to succeed at home, at work, and in society. I support the designation of National Family Literacy Day on November 1, which encourages parents to become involved in their children's education and schoolwork, as well as people across the United States to support programs to assist those in need of adult education and family literacy programs.

Children who participate in family literacy programs demonstrate significant gains in oral language skills and score higher on standardized tests. I call upon the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, libraries, non-profit organizations, community-based organizations, consumer advocates, institutions of higher education, labor unions, and businesses to support increased access to adult education and family literacy programs to ensure a literate society.

Mr. CASSIDY. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield back the balance of my time as well, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 878.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H. Res. 863, by the yeas and nays;
- H. Res. 641, by the yeas and nays;
- H. Res. 711, de novo;
- H. Res. 856, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

WORLD PNEUMONIA DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 863, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 863, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 1, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 852]

YEAS—421

Abercrombie	Carson (IN)	Forbes
Ackerman	Carter	Fortenberry
Aderholt	Cassidy	Foster
Adler (NJ)	Castle	Foxx
Akin	Castor (FL)	Frank (MA)
Alexander	Chaffetz	Franks (AZ)
Altmire	Chandler	Frelinghuysen
Andrews	Childers	Fudge
Arcuri	Chu	Galleghy
Austria	Clarke	Garrett (NJ)
Baca	Clay	Gerlach
Bachmann	Cleaver	Giffords
Bachus	Clyburn	Gingrey (GA)
Baird	Coble	Gohmert
Baldwin	Coffman (CO)	Gonzalez
Barrett (SC)	Cohen	Goodlatte
Barrow	Cole	Gordon (TN)
Bartlett	Conaway	Granger
Barton (TX)	Connolly (VA)	Graves
Bean	Conyers	Grayson
Becerra	Cooper	Green, Al
Berkley	Costa	Green, Gene
Berman	Costello	Griffith
Berry	Courtney	Grijalva
Biggert	Crenshaw	Guthrie
Bilbray	Crowley	Gutierrez
Bilirakis	Cuellar	Hall (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Culberson	Hall (TX)
Bishop (NY)	Cummings	Halvorson
Blackburn	Dahlkemper	Hare
Blumenauer	Davis (AL)	Harman
Blunt	Davis (CA)	Harper
Boccheri	Davis (IL)	Hastings (FL)
Boehner	Davis (KY)	Hastings (WA)
Bonner	Davis (TN)	Heinrich
Bono Mack	DeFazio	Heller
Boozman	DeGette	Hensarling
Boren	Delahunt	Herger
Bowell	DeLauro	Herseth Sandlin
Boucher	Dent	Higgins
Boustany	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hill
Boyd	Diaz-Balart, M.	Himes
Brady (PA)	Dicks	Hinchey
Brady (TX)	Dingell	Hinojosa
Bright	Doggett	Hirono
Broun (GA)	Donnelly (IN)	Hodes
Brown (SC)	Doyle	Hoekstra
Brown, Corrine	Dreier	Holden
Brown-Waite,	Driehaus	Holt
Ginny	Duncan	Honda
Buchanan	Edwards (MD)	Hoyer
Burgess	Edwards (TX)	Hunter
Burton (IN)	Ehlers	Inglis
Butterfield	Ellison	Inslee
Buyer	Ellsworth	Israel
Calvert	Emerson	Issa
Camp	Engel	Jackson (IL)
Campbell	Eshoo	Jackson-Lee
Cantor	Etheridge	(TX)
Cao	Fallin	Jenkins
Capito	Farr	Johnson (GA)
Capps	Fattah	Johnson (IL)
Cardoza	Filner	Johnson, E. B.
Carnahan	Flake	Johnson, Sam
Carney	Fleming	Jones

Kagen	Miller (MI)	Schauer
Kanjorski	Miller (NC)	Schiff
Kaptur	Miller, Gary	Schmidt
Kennedy	Miller, George	Schock
Kildee	Minnick	Schrader
Kilpatrick (MI)	Mitchell	Schwartz
Kilroy	Molohan	Scott (GA)
Kind	Moore (KS)	Scott (VA)
King (IA)	Moore (WI)	Sensenbrenner
King (NY)	Moran (KS)	Serrano
Kingston	Moran (VA)	Sessions
Kirk	Murphy (CT)	Sestak
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Murphy (NY)	Shadegg
Kissell	Murphy, Tim	Shea-Porter
Klein (FL)	Murtha	Sherman
Kline (MN)	Myrick	Shimkus
Kosmas	Nadler (NY)	Shuler
Kratovil	Napolitano	Simpson
Kucinich	Neal (MA)	Sires
Lamborn	Neugebauer	Skelton
Lance	Nye	Slaughter
Langevin	Oberstar	Smith (NE)
Larsen (WA)	Obey	Smith (NJ)
Larson (CT)	Olson	Smith (TX)
Latham	Olver	Smith (WA)
LaTourette	Ortiz	Snyder
Latta	Pallone	Souder
Lee (CA)	Pascarell	Space
Lee (NY)	Pastor (AZ)	Speier
Levin	Paulsen	Spratt
Lewis (CA)	Payne	Stark
Lewis (GA)	Pence	Stearns
Linder	Perlmutter	Sullivan
Lipinski	Perriello	Sutton
LoBiondo	Peters	Tanner
Loeback	Peterson	Taylor
Lofgren, Zoe	Petri	Teague
Lowe	Pingree (ME)	Terry
Lucas	Pitts	Thompson (CA)
Luetkemeyer	Platts	Thompson (MS)
Lujan	Poe (TX)	Thompson (PA)
Lummis	Polis (CO)	Thornberry
Lungren, Daniel	Pomeroy	Tiahrt
E.	Posey	Tiberi
Lynch	Price (GA)	Tierney
Mack	Price (NC)	Titus
Maffei	Putnam	Tonko
Maloney	Quigley	Towns
Manzullo	Radanovich	Tsongas
Marchant	Rahall	Turner
Markey (CO)	Rangel	Upton
Markey (MA)	Rehberg	Van Hollen
Marshall	Reichert	Velázquez
Massa	Reyes	Visclosky
Matheson	Richardson	Walden
Matsui	Rodriguez	Walz
McCarthy (CA)	Roe (TN)	Wamp
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers (AL)	Wasserman
McCaul	Rogers (KY)	Schultz
McClintock	Rogers (MI)	Waters
McCollum	Rohrabacher	Watson
McCotter	Rooney	Watt
McDermott	Ros-Lehtinen	Waxman
McGovern	Roskam	Weiner
McHenry	Ross	Welch
McIntyre	Rothman (NJ)	Westmoreland
McKeon	Roybal-Allard	Wexler
McMahon	Royce	Whitfield
McMorris	Ruppersberger	Wilson (OH)
Rodgers	Rush	Wilson (SC)
McNerney	Ryan (OH)	Wittman
Meek (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Wolf
Meeks (NY)	Salazar	Woolsey
Melancon	Sanchez, Loretta	Wu
Mica	Sarbanes	Yarmuth
Michaud	Scalise	Young (AK)
Miller (FL)	Schakowsky	Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul
NOT VOTING—10

Bishop (UT)	Jordan (OH)	Sánchez, Linda
Braley (IA)	Murphy, Patrick	T.
Capuano	Nunes	Shuster
Deal (GA)		Stupak

□ 1659

Mr. PAUL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. ROONEY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.